



Tuesday topics

- Entrance task: Join a table with one of the five note cards and discuss the question. Be prepared to share with the class - include details!
- Today: 19th century urban life
- Homework Ch. 25-1



Discussion Questions

1. What were the major problems facing nineteenth-century European cities? How and with what degree of success were these problems addressed?
2. Explain the role of European governments in improving the urban environment. What were the most important aspects of their involvement?
3. Marx predicted in 1848 that European society would be increasingly polarized into 2 classes - the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. What was the reality of European social structure in the second half of the 19th century?
4. European attitudes toward children seemed to change from the 18th to the 19th century. What were these changes and why did these attitudes and practices change?
5. The second half of the 19th century has been called the Golden Age of Science. How was this reflected in the literature and philosophy of the time?



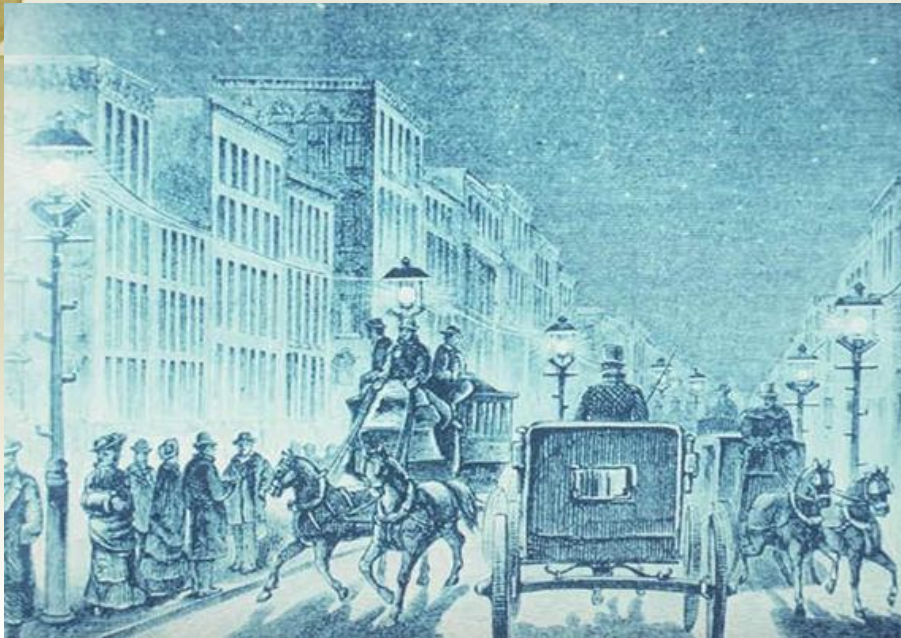
19th century urban life: Taming the city



19th century urban life: Taming the city



19th century urban life: Taming the city



Advances in public health

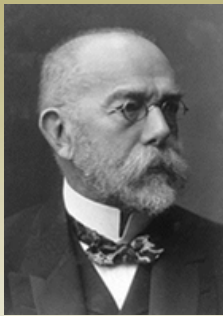


Edwin Chadwick

- *The Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population (1842)*
- Chadwick argued that disease was directly related to living conditions and that there was a desperate need for public health reform.



Advances in public health: germ theory



Robert Koch
Anthrax & TB



Louis Pasteur
Rabies vaccine, pasteurization



Joseph Lister



Urban planning



Baron Haussman

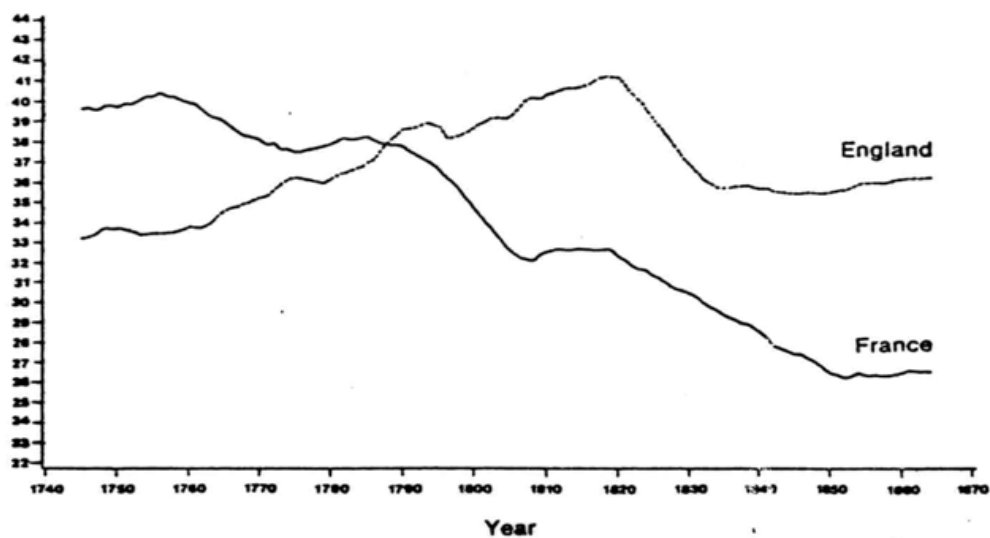


FIGURE 2
CRUDE BIRTH RATES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, 1740-1869

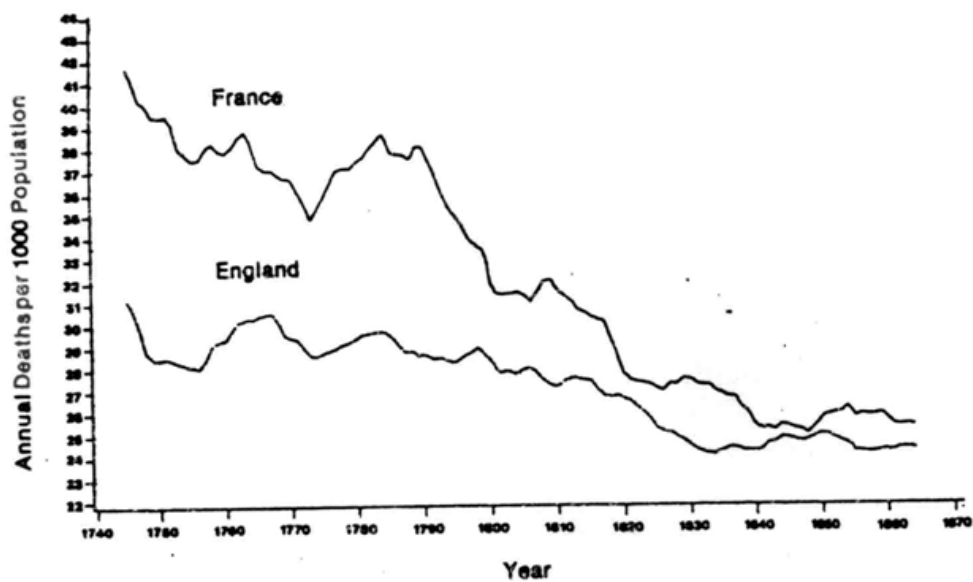


FIGURE 3
CRUDE DEATH RATES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, 1740-1869

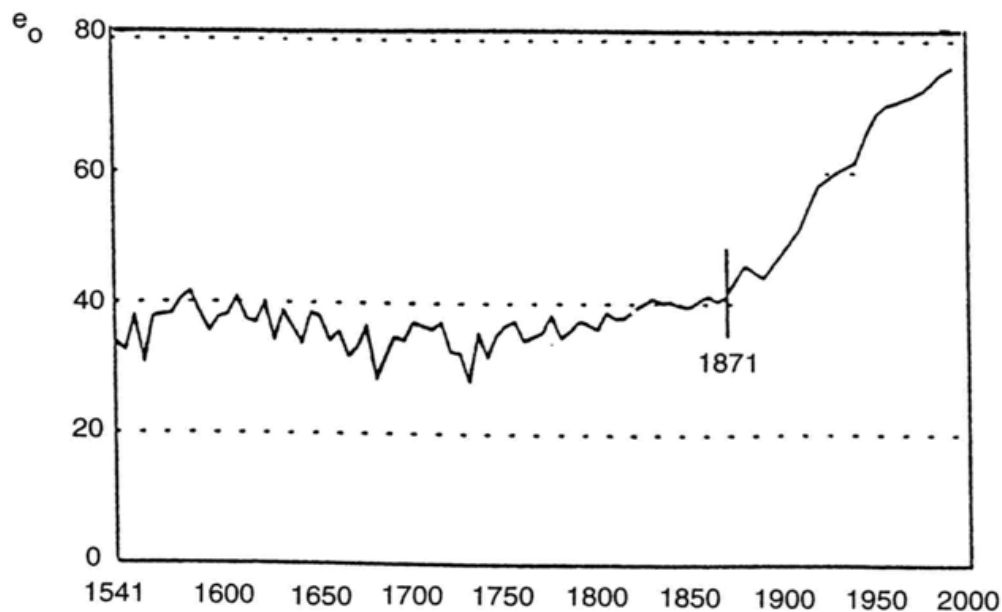


Figure 2. *Life expectancy in England and Wales since the sixteenth century.*

Source: 1541–1871, Wrigley and Schofield (1981, p. 230); 1871 to 1945–47, Keyfitz and Flieger (1968, pp. 36–9); 1950–55 to 1990–95, United Nations (1995).

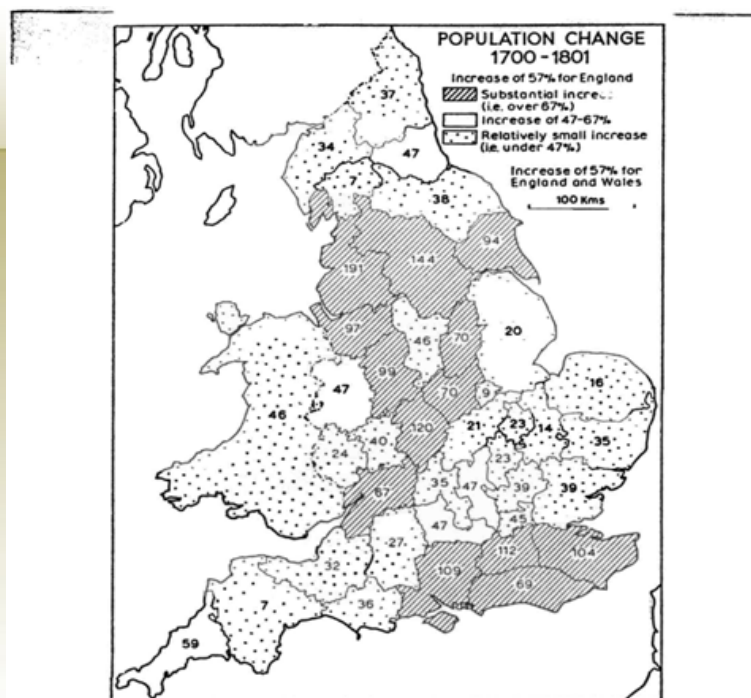


Fig. 65 Population change, 1700–1801

Based on: (1) John Rickman's estimates in *Census of 1841: Enumeration Abstract*, 37 (P.P. 1843, xxii); (2) P. Deane and W. A. Cole, *British economic growth, 1688–1959* (Cambridge, 2nd ed., 1969), 103.

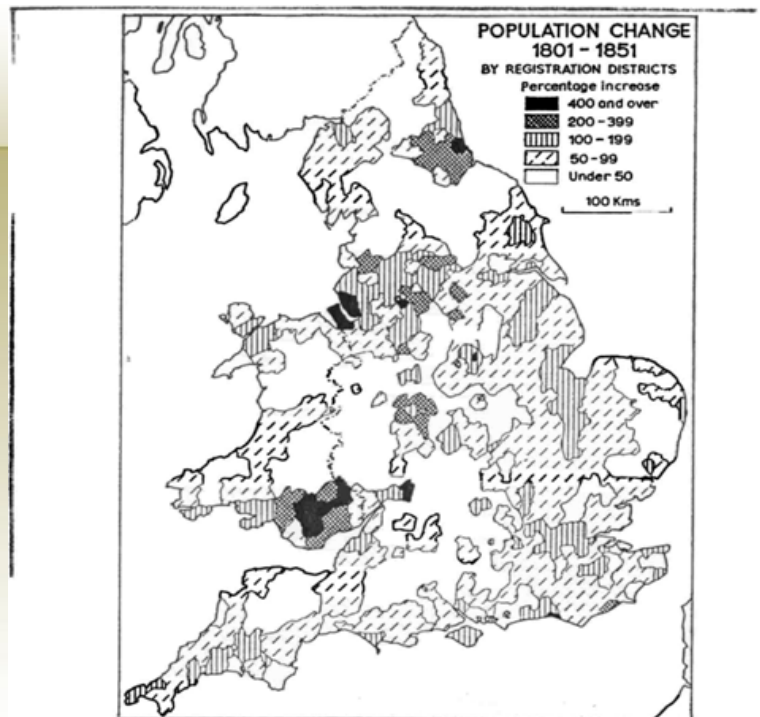


Fig. 97 Population change, 1801-51

Based on R. Lawton in J. W. Watson and J. B. Sissons (eds.), *The British Isles: a systematic geography* (London and Edinburgh, 1964), 232.

Social structure: Middle Class

Upper Middle Class: aristocratic business families

Middle Middle Class: merchants, doctors,
lawyers, successful but not wealthy

Lower middle class: shopkeepers, small business people

Others: engineers, chemists, accountants, and managers.
Teachers, dentists, and nurses rose up the ladder to become
middle class.



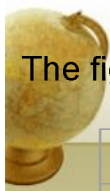
Social Structure: Working Class

- 80 % of the population comprised this class
- Many subsections
 - Labor aristocracy
 - Semiskilled and unskilled workers



Social changes in the 19th century

- Public drinking increased
- Church attendance declined
- Illegitimacy decreased after 1850
- Prostitution was common
- Strong family ties
- Gender roles became more clearly defined
- Bonds between parents and children strengthened
- Birthrates declined for economic and social reasons
- Social Darwinism
- Realism in art and literature



Decline of Illiteracy in Europe - 1800-1900

The figures on this table are the percentage of newlyweds signing wedding certificates with an "X"

Date	Men	Women		Men	Women
1800	n.a.	53		72	n.a.
1820	n.a.	n.a.		46	65
1830	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1840	33	49		n.a.	n.a.
1850	31	36		n.a.	n.a.
1860	26	36		30	45
1870	20	27		27	40
1880	14	19		16	25
1890	7	8		5	6
1900	3	3		5	6

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Death rate from infectious diseases 1848-1901

Disease	1848 deaths per million	1901 deaths per million	Percentage change
Tuberculosis	2901	1268	-55.3%
Water and food borne disease	3562	1931	-45.8%
Sexually transmitted diseases	20	164	+228%
Smallpox	263	10	-96.2%
Heart disease	698	1673	+139.7%



Cholera Epidemic in Hamburg, 1892

Annual income in marks (1=25c)	Number of people	% who caught Cholera	% who died
800-1,000	28,647	11.4	6.2
1,000-2,000	32,842	10.0	5.5
2,000-3,500	14,544	4.7	2.7
3,500-5,000	6,125,	4.0	2.2
5,000-10,000	5,649	3.1	1.6
10,000-25,000	3,328	1.8	1.0
25,000-50,000	1,182	1.7	1.1
Over 50,000	834	.06	.05



Homework

- Ch. 25-1

